

WALSH, UNDER FIRE, ADDS TO GRAFT STORY

SULZER PRIMARY BILL BEATEN; VOTE 42 TO 8

Weather—Fair to-night; frost; Thursday clear, cold.

FINAL
EDITION.

The



World.

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SULZER LOSES HIS FIGHT FOR DIRECT PRIMARIES; SENATE KILLS THE BILL

Legislators Disregard the Governor's Demand That Party Pledges Be Kept.

EXTRA SESSION SOON.

Governor Declares He Will Keep Legislature at Work Until It Accepts Bill.

By Martin Green.

Chief Correspondent of The Evening World.

ALBANY, April 30.—The State Senate, after a couple of hours of debate this afternoon, refused to pass the Sulzer direct primary bill.

The vote was 8 yeas to 42 nays.

During the debate it became apparent that Gov. Sulzer's attempt to introduce the Senate had generated the deepest resentment.

Senator Wagner, the majority leader and Tammany representative, defied the Governor to carry out his plan of repeal and the defiance was echoed by other Senators. It was plain that but for his insult to the Senate—contained in his veto of the Blauvelt bill and his announced intention to use his executive power and patronage to force his bill—he would have fared better.

When the Sulzer bill was called up as a special order of business, Senator Brown asked that his bill be placed on third reading for consideration immediately after the debate on the Sulzer bill. Unanimous consent was given for this action, and the Republicans had a bill to vote for.

REPUBLICANS LEAD ATTACK ON THE BILL.

Senator Brown opened the debate against the Sulzer bill. He attacked the provision calling for the abolition of the State convention for the selection of State-wide candidates, and declared that the direct nomination system is not practicable in the State of New York because of the large population.

He attacked the provision of the Sulzer bill calling for a party council of candidates, Senators and State Committee-men for the adoption of a platform. He said that, although the convention system had been universally attacked because of the prevalence of office-holders and office-seekers in conventions, Gov. Sulzer is advocating what is practically a State convention composed entirely of office-holders and office-seekers.

Senator Brown declared that New York City, because of the congestion of population and the convenience attending the process of voting at primaries, would monopolize State candidates for office. The up-State communities would never have a chance to get a man on a State ticket under the Sulzer system of political nomination.

Senator Murtaugh, Democrat, said he would vote against the Sulzer bill. MURTAUGH CHALLENGES GOV. SULZER TO TALK.

Senator Murtaugh said he agreed with the Sulzer bill in every detail except the abolition of State conventions and two or three minor matters that could be easily amended. As to Gov. Sulzer's threat to go out among the people and tell them that they had been betrayed by the legislators, Senator Murtaugh said he wanted the Governor to go up into his district, and if his constituents, after hearing the Governor, wanted him to vote for the Sulzer bill, he would vote for it.

Senator Blauvelt defended his bill, which the Governor vetoed the other day in a message characterizing it as fraudulent. Senator Blauvelt said his bill, with the exception of four minor provisions, is incorporated almost bodily in the Sulzer bill.

Senator Thomas, Republican, said he would vote for the Brown bill. Senator Duhamel then took up the argument for the Sulzer bill, Senator McKnight, who introduced the bill for the Governor, being kept away from the session by illness.

Senator Healy of Westchester, whose support Gov. Sulzer demanded from "the" Walsh, the leader of Westchester County, announced that he would vote against the bill, and said

HERE'S THE VOTE.

Yeas—Senators Duhamel, McKnight, O'Keefe, Palmer, Sweetley, Wende, Wheeler and Whitney.

Nays—Senators Argetsinger, Blauvelt, Boylan, Brown, Bussey, Carroll, Carswell, Costa, Cullen, Emerson, Fitzgerald, Foley, Frawley, Godfrey, Griffin, Hancock, Healy, Heffernan, Herrick, Hewitt, McClellan, Malone, Murtagh, Ormond, Patten, Peckham, Pollock, Ransperger, Sage, Sanner, Simpson, Stillwell, Silvers, Sullivan, Thomas, Thompson, Torborg, Vello, Wagner, Walters, White, Wilson.

BARON ARRESTED AS MURDERER OF POLISH NOBLEMAN

Wealthy Landlord Was Last Man Seen With Prince Lubiecki, Found Dead.

WARSAW, Russian Poland, April 30.—

An extraordinary sensation was caused to-day by the arrest of Baron John Bieping, one of the wealthiest landlords of Lithuania, on the charge of murdering Prince Ladislas Drucki Lubiecki, a close relative by marriage, whose body was found pierced with two bullet wounds on April 23 in the park adjoining his residence at Terezin, near Warsaw.

Prince Ladislas Drucki Lubiecki who was a well known Polish nobleman and President of the Automobile Club of Warsaw, left his house on April 23 with Baron Bieping with the intention of accompanying him to the railway station. As the Prince did not return a search was made and his body was then found in the park with his carriage and horses standing nearby.

The arrest of Baron Bieping followed on his evidence at the inquest, which the police allege was contradictory in regard to the last moments of the two men spent together.

Baron John Bieping married a Princess Radziwilska, daughter of Count Andrew Zamoyski and Princess Caroline de Bourson.

Prince Ladislas was a grandson of the last Polish Minister of Finance.

he resented the attempt of the Governor to force his ideas on the Senate. The action of Senator Healy showed that the Governor's demand on Walsh was fruitless, and it is now anticipated that Walsh will feel the displeasure of the Executive.

Senator McKnight, in announcing his opposition to the bill, took quite a fall out of the Governor, whom he characterized as His Majesty. He wanted to know if the Democracy is bigger than Sulzer or Sulzer is bigger than the Democracy.

"His Majesty says he is going to excommunicate us," shouted the Senator. "Well, he can't excommunicate me. I was a Democrat when he was wearing short pants."

Senator Brown took occasion to spring a joke. He said he was amazed at complaints of executive pressure voiced by the majority Senators and called attention to section 138 of the penal code providing for imprisonment of from five to ten years for any person seeking to intimidate or influence a member of the Legislature.

"The trouble is," said Senator Brown, "that the provisions of this section apply only to a person. That is the Executive out. The Governor also has the power of pardon."

"I have been told," said Gov. Sulzer to The Evening World just before the

(Continued on Last Page.)

CALIFORNIA'S NEW ALIEN LAND BILL HITS JAPANESE

Measure Favored by Senate Will Prevent Them Holding Property in the State.

BUT MEETS TREATY.

Expected to Pass Both Houses in Short Order and Be Signed by Governor.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 30.—Cal-

ifornia's answer to President Wilson and Secretary Bryan on anti-Japanese legislation is a bill which, while in reality discriminates against the Japanese as holders of land in this State, still, it is claimed, keeps within treaties between the United States and Japan.

The measure, known as the Webb bill, it is believed, may meet the pending situation and possibly be acceptable to the Administration at Washington.

Action on the Webb bill was taken at midnight, within three minutes after a conference between Secretary of State Bryan, Gov. Johnson and the legislative leaders, at which Mr. Bryan announced that the official message of President Wilson to California had been spoken.

The Senate, before which the Bird-sall-Thompson bill was pending, met in a hurried session, and within three minutes voted to substitute for that measure the new draft known as the Webb act, which was completed by Attorney-General Webb yesterday.

The substitute was adopted as an amendment and the bill sent to the printer with a rush order.

GOVERNOR WILL SIGN THE NEW MEASURE.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Bryan in San Francisco, whether he went to-day as the guest of the Panama-Pacific Exposition Company, it is the plan of the Senate leaders to take no further action on the bill until Thursday, when it will come up in regular course of business and undoubtedly will be passed, it is said.

It will then go to the Assembly and finally to the Governor, who has stated that he will sign the measure at once.

The new bill is believed to be drawn in strict conformity with the treaty between Japan and the United States, but all efforts to secure an opinion from Secretary Bryan or President Wilson failed and the State leaders decided forthwith to proceed with their plans for enacting it into law.

The term "ineligible to citizenship," which is the part so odious to the Japanese, was eliminated from the new measure, but the same result was attained by stipulating that all aliens "not eligible to citizenship" may acquire and hold land only in accordance with any treaty now existing between the United States and their country.

DIDN'T GET "OPINION" FROM BRYAN OR WILSON.

This, in the opinion of leaders, leaves the Federal authorities no cause for complaint. If the substitute bill, rushed through at midnight, offends the Japanese, it will be because of restrictions in the treaty and not because of expressed discrimination in the language of the bill.

The phrase "ineligible to citizenship" is avoided in the Webb bill by providing two descriptions of aliens and defining the rights of each, as follows:

"1. All aliens eligible to citizenship may acquire and hold land in the same manner as citizens of the United States.

"2. All other aliens may acquire, possess and transfer land in the manner and to the extent and for the purpose prescribed by any treaty now existing between the Government of the United States and the nation or country of which such alien is a citizen or subject."

As the treaty between the United States and Japan specifies that land may be acquired or leased only for residential purposes, or for factories and shops, the act is held to be a rigid restriction upon the acquisition of farming lands by the Japanese.

Senator Leroy A. Wright, Republican, who opposes the bill, declares that the wording of the act is a subterfuge intended to deceive the Japanese. Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of the Stanford University, also says the mea-

(Continued on Eighteenth Page.)

Pretty Woman Rebuked in Court For Showing Too Much Stocking



MELLEN ROAD GOOD TO "DIAMOND JIM," THE WHITE LIGHTER

Gave Him Fat Contracts as J. B. Brady, Vice-President of Supply Firms.

By S. M. Williams.

Chief Correspondent of The Evening World.

BOSTON, Mass., April 30.—"Diamond Jim" Brady, who is best known in New York as patron of Broadway restaurants and theatrical first nights, was the principal subject of the testimony to-day in the investigation into the financial affairs of the New Haven Railroad before Commissioner Prouty of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In the course of J. B. Brady, Vice-President of numerous railway supply houses and intimate personal friend of President Mellen, the "Diamond Jim" of Broadway was shown to have secured without competition millions of dollars' worth of contracts from the New Haven road.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce took the lead in to-day's inquiry, and its attorney, Robert Homans, began poking into supply contracts. H. A. Fabian, formerly assistant to President Mellen but now purchasing agent of the Boston and Maine, was the witness from whom facts and figures were drawn.

HOW "DIAMOND JIM" FIGURES AWAY FROM BROADWAY.

"I find record," said Mr. Homans, "of contracts with the Kitch Car and Manufacturing Company of Sagamore, Mass., signed J. B. Brady, Vice-President. Is this the Mr. Brady who is the intimate personal friend of Mr. Mellen?"

"I think he is," replied the witness.

"And is he also Vice-President of the Good and Bradley Car Company of Worcester and the Standard Steel Car Company of Pittsburg, and of Manning, Maxwell & Moore of New York?"

"I believe he is."

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

ORDERED TO KEEP HER SKIRTS DOWN WHILE IN COURT

Justice Gavegan Tells Mrs. Ducas She Is Making an Indecent Exposure.

HER STOCKINGS GRAY.

"She Is Making Far Too Free an Exhibition of Them," He Says.

Justice Gavegan looked down from his bench in Part V, Supreme Court, fixed his stern and Puritan eyes upon a certain object—or object, to be more correct—and pointing an accusing finger at the same, thundered:

"I want to say to that young lady in black sitting there that she is disrespectful to this Court and that she is making an indecent exposure of herself in a public place. If she wishes me to be more explicit I will say for her benefit that her lower limbs are indecently clad. She is making far too free an exhibition of them!"

Mrs. Ducas turned scarlet, her eyes filled with quick tears of mortification and she nervously tried to smooth down her rather abbreviated skirt.

"Why, your Honor," Mr. Evans, the attorney, finally managed to snap. "This young woman is the defendant in this action."

"I don't care who she is," Justice Gavegan retorted tartly. "She is making an indecent exposure of herself in this court—a public place. That's all I have to say!"

Benjamin F. Ducas, of No. 35 South William street, who is many times a millionaire, had summoned his wife to defend a suit brought by him to compel her to live up to the terms of a separation agreement entered into between them on Dec. 1, 1908. In 1909 he had journeyed to his old home in Alsace-Lorraine and married the youngest daughter of one of his boyhood friends, then a mere slip of a girl. They went to live first at No. 35 East Sixty-third street and then at the Hotel Netherland.

A year later a son, Robert P. Ducas, was born to them.

In 1905 they parted under a separation agreement by which Mrs. Ducas was to have the custody of the boy, but was not to be permitted to take him outside the Borough of Manhattan except during the hours of August of alternate years. It was further provided that Mr. Ducas was to have the boy with him from 5 to 7:30 P. M. every day and from 10 A. M. Saturday morning till 9 A. M. Monday.

Attorney Jay C. Guggenheimer was made trustee under the agreement, and to him Mr. Ducas paid \$4,500 a year for the support of Mrs. Ducas and \$2,000 a year for the support of the boy.

Mrs. Ducas contends that in 1909 and in 1911 she kept the boy abroad until the end of October, making it impossible for the boy to keep up in his school classes, and that in 1912 she took him away and Mr. Ducas has not seen him since.

Mrs. Ducas replies that shortly after she arrived in this country her husband began to treat her brutally, that she signed the agreement only under duress and fear that unless she did so she would be deprived of all means of support and her son be taken away from her.

MRS. BELMONT ON ROUND OF SUFFRAGETTE PLACES.

Gets to London Headquarters After Police Make Raid—To Be Hostess to Miss Pankhurst.

LONDON, April 30.—Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont made an exhaustive trip around the suffragette headquarters to-day. When she reached the headquarters of the Women's Social and Political Union she found police-men in possession. Mrs. Belmont had joined the International Suffrage Club of London and during her sojourn has purchased a large selection of photographs of militant suffragettes and of campaign posters for the adornment of her political headquarters in New York.

She intends to start for Paris tomorrow and will invite Christabel Pankhurst to spend the summer with her in her villa at Deauville on the French coast.

PURDY MAY GET PORT JOB.

He Is Named as Possible Choice for Collector for New York.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Lawson Purdy of the New York Tax Commission was brought forward to-day as a possible choice for the Collector of the Port of New York. Senator O'Grady suggested Mr. Purdy and a letter also was received at the White House from a prominent Democratic up-State leader endorsing the suggestion.

Other than the fact that the President probably would not nominate anybody until next week, there was no information available at the White House concerning the appointment.

VEDRINES STARTS FLIGHT FROM FRANCE TO SCOTLAND

LYONS, France, April 30.—Julius Vedrine, the French aviator, started from here at 4:37 A. M. to-day in his monoplane on a flight to Edinburgh, Scotland, a distance of approximately 330 miles in an air line to the north.

Vedrine's flight here with his aeroplane of 4.30 A. M. to red his tanks. He took wing again at 8:30 toward the

\$10,000 BRIBE PLOT NEW DISCLOSURE BY WALSH ON THE STAND

Informers Testifies That Inspectors Accused in the Sipp Conspiracy Raised Fund to Silence Fox if He Was Convicted.

DIVIDED COLLECTIONS WITH EACH IN COMMAND

Defendants, Taken in Handcuffs to Appellate Court, Lose Fight to Dodge Tombs Cells.

Francis Wellman fiercely cross-examined former Captain Thomas W. Walsh on behalf of all four of the former inspectors, Dennis Sweeney, James E. Hussey, James P. Thompson and John J. Murtha, on trial in the Supreme Court for conspiracy to obstruct justice. The lawyer pounded throughout nearly all of this afternoon's session, with all the vigor which his own robust physique afforded him against the frail, sick man in the witness chair.

Wellman made Walsh admit that he had abandoned his one time friends and that now he was trying to save himself; that he realized to do so he must "deliver the men higher up"—Sweeney, Hussey, Thompson and Murtha.

The lawyer got from the witness that Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Sweeney were friends, that the Sipp had spent the night at the Walsh country home at least once. Then Mr. Wellman demanded:

"And yet you ask the jury to believe that you spoke to this man whom you have called a moral pervert only four times in your life?"

"I can prove it," declared Walsh, calmly.

After Mr. Wellman ended his cross-examination of Walsh, John B. Shanley asked the right to a few questions affecting the credibility of Walsh as regards Mr. Shanley's client, Thompson.

Walsh had been two hours making sensational revelations, most of them points in his own story not before revealed, when Assistant District Attorney Clark turned the State's most important witness over to Francis Wellman for cross-examination.

Mr. Wellman went at the suspended Captain vigorously, making him admit that he had been a Captain only two months when he was sent to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street station and that he had begun to collect graft at once through Patrolman Fox, who had been honest previously, so far he knew.

Among the new disclosures by Walsh was that the accused inspectors, besides conspiring to pay Sipp \$1,000 to stay out of town, had arranged a \$10,000 fund to support Fox's family if the patrolman had been convicted. Walsh had paid his share to Sweeney, he swore, when Fox's confession spoiled the plot.

All four of the inspectors had divided five graft with him while in command of the Harlem district, Walsh testified.

Walsh is a sick man, but he is far from the man lying close at death's door from whom Mr. Whitman weeks ago gained much of the information which made the present trials possible. He sat far forward in the witness chair, his arms resting upon his knees and his fingers intertwined in his lap. His posture emphasized the extreme thinness of his neck, wrinkled like a turkey's. He spoke at times with obvious effort. He was full of earnestness in his efforts to recall and to recite with accuracy the events of which he was questioned.

The trial was resumed after the four accused former inspectors had been taken, handcuffed in pairs, from the Tombs to the Appellate Courthouse, Twenty-fifth street and Madison avenue, where they lost their fight for freedom during the trial. The Court sustained Justice Sweeney's order that they spend each night in Tombs cells until the case is decided.

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